

ON SOME NEW SPECIES OF BRITISH MOLLUSCA, FROM THE
 "TRITON" EXPEDITION, WITH A LIST OF OTHER SPECIES
 NEW TO THE FAROE CHANNEL.

By HENRY K. JORDAN, F.G.S., etc.

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PLATE XVI.

THE Mollusca obtained by the "Triton" Expedition in 1882 from the "Faroe Channel" were described in the Proc. Zool. Soc. for 1883, part iii.

A small quantity of material from the same locality lately came into the writer's hands, and has furnished several species which appear to be new and undescribed, as well as some known species not recorded in Dr. Jeffrey's paper.

It may be well to state that the localities in the "Warm area" from which these new species were obtained are about 80 or 90 miles north of the Butt of Lewis, being considerably nearer to our islands than to the Faroe Isles. The depths varied from 433 to 570 fms., and the bottom temperatures ranged from 43·5° to 46·5° Fahr. The "Cold area" is contiguous to the "Warm area," but separated by the "Wyville-Thomson Ridge," over which the depth of the water is from 200 to 300 fms., and the bottom temperatures range from 29·5° to 32° F. at depths varying from 327 to 640 fms.

DENTALIUM ENIGMATICUM, n.sp. Pl. XVI, Fig. 1.

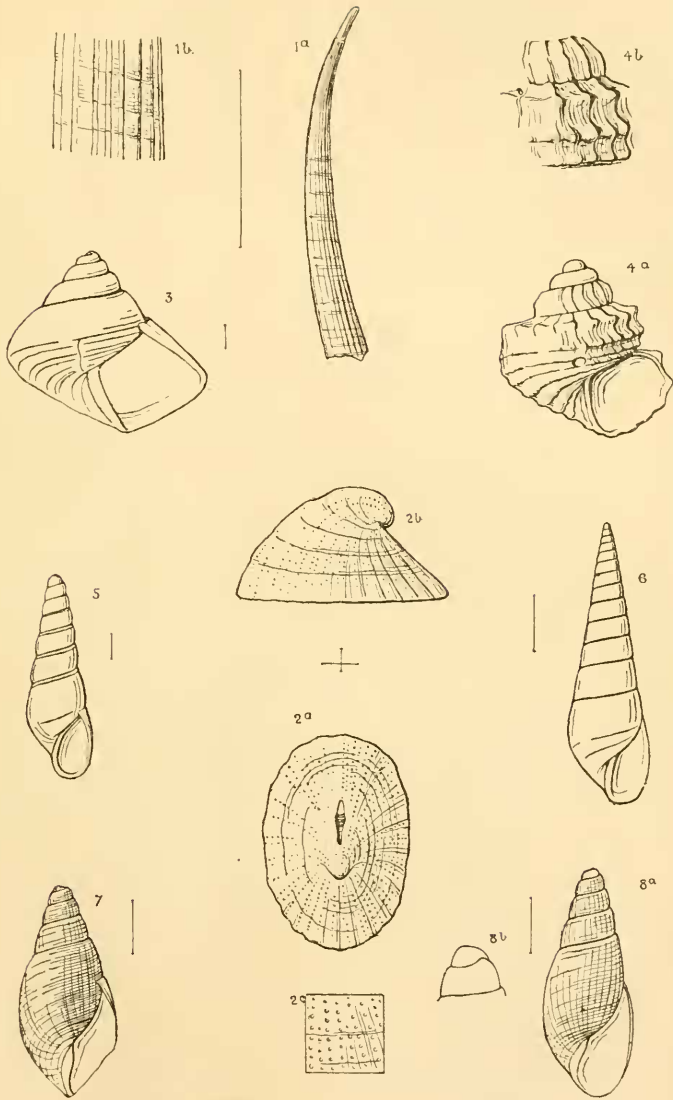
Shell sub-cylindrical, very slender, thin, slightly curved, lustreless, and opaque. Sculpture, 26-28 longitudinal ribs, which are thin, almost sharp, and traverse the entire length of the shell. No longitudinal microscopical striæ are visible between these ribs, merely the usual transverse lines of growth. Colour, creamy white. Margin at the anterior end jagged, as is usual in other species of this genus.

No notch or slit is visible at the posterior end, which, however, appears when examined by a strong lens to be slightly broken. Long. 25, diam. 2 mm. (L. 1·0, B. 0·08).¹

One specimen only was obtained from the "Cold area." Station No. 8: 640 fms.; bottom temperature 30°. This is a puzzling species, and scarcely two opinions of the authorities, both British and Continental, whom I have consulted, are quite in accord.

From *D. agile* this species may be distinguished by the persistent ribs which traverse the entire length of the shell, and by its somewhat more slender form. Herr Herman Friele informs me that

¹ For the convenience of those working with Dr. Jeffreys' Brit. Conch., the equivalent dimensions in inches and decimals of an inch are added in each case.



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D. agile "is not always so faintly striated as described by Sars." It differs from *D. striolatum* in its more slender form and stronger sculpture; from *D. candidum* in its much more slender form, and in not possessing the fine transverse intercostal sculpture of that species; whilst from *D. dentalis* it is distinguished by its more slender form, more numerous ribs (about twice as many), which are thin and not well rounded as in *D. dentalis*, and by not having longitudinal microscopical striæ between the ribs.

The learned author of "British Conchology," in vol. iii, p. 197, says of *D. dentalis*, "It has nine longitudinal ribs, besides frequently a stria between each rib, but no fine impressed lines as in *D. Tarentinum*"; but in the specimens of *D. dentalis* which I have examined longitudinal striæ are visible; even in specimens which appeared to be destitute of them, I have with a strong lens detected them in some places when holding the shell at a certain angle to the light, and in many specimens these striæ, by their intersection with the lines of growth, impart a microscopical bead-work appearance to the intercostal spaces.

Mr. E. A. Smith informs me that there are two specimens of this new species in the British Museum (Natural History) from off the west coast of Ireland in 1000 fms., and that he regards the species as being quite recognizable.

PUNCTURELLA CHASTERI, n.sp. Pl. XVI, Fig. 2.

Shell resembling *P. Noachina*, but smaller and more depressed. Sculpture much finer; twice as many ribs, which are uniform in size and not alternately large and small. These ribs extend from the margin to the crown, whereas in *P. Noachina* the intermediate ribs almost invariably extend only about half way up. Near the apex there are concentric raised threads, which by their intersection with the ribs produce a well-marked cancellation. Long. 5, diam. max. 4, min. 3 mm. (L. 0·190, B. 0·125).

A single specimen from the "Warm area." I have pleasure in naming this species after my friend Dr. G. W. Chaster, of Southport.

TROCHUS (MARGARITA) TETRAGONOSTOMA, n.sp. Pl. XVI, Fig. 3.

Shell forming an obtuse and slightly oblique cone, about as broad as high, with a strongly keeled periphery, solid, opaque, and colourless. Sculpture, six or seven spiral grooves on the base of the shell, which is somewhat flattened, and one spiral groove above and close to the periphery. The body and penultimate whorls have numerous longitudinal ribs, which on the body-whorl are almost obliterated, except on the upper part. The upper ends of these ribs form a series of slight nodules. The three uppermost whorls are destitute of ribs. Spire moderately raised. Whorls five: the three upper ones rounded, the penultimate less rounded, and the body-whorl flat. Suture very narrow and deep. Mouth presenting an irregular four-sided figure. Outer lip, above forming almost a right angle with the base of the body-whorl. Inner lip folded over the

pillar, and the umbilical cavity above. Inside nacreous. Umbilicus narrow and deep. Long. 3, diam. 3 mm. (L. 0·125, B. 0·125).

One immature and dead specimen from the "Warm area." It resembles, but is not, *T. suturalis*, Phil.

TROCHUS (MARGARITA) COULSONI, n.sp. Pl. XVI, Fig. 4.

Shell resembling *T. rhysus*, Watson, but the spire rises in steps that are more perpendicular, whilst their upper surfaces are broader and flatter. The infra-sutural thread on the spire-whorls, besides being more remote from the suture than in *T. rhysus*, has much larger tubercles, and below this the periphery is formed of two, not three, tubercled threads. Below the nucleus, which is somewhat larger than in *T. rhysus*, the top whorls are crossed by feebler and slightly curved—not straight—rib-like threads. The base of the shell is broader and flatter, and has five and not three tubercled threads below the one from which the outer lip springs. This difference, however, may be due to juvenility. Umbilicus, smaller and more closed. Long. 2·5, diam. 2 mm. (L. 0·098, B. 0·079).

I have to express my obligations to Dr. Boog Watson, who kindly sent me his type specimen of *T. rhysus* for comparison, and for his critical examination of my shell.

I have named this species after my friend Mr. Frank Coulson, of Glasgow, in remembrance of our happy dredging trips in the West of Scotland and in the Shetland Isles.

EULIMA MARTYN-JORDANI, n.sp. Pl. XVI, Fig. 5.

Shell sub-cylindrical, thin, transparent, and glossy. Sculpture, consisting only of microscopical and irregular lines of growth; periphery rounded; colour glassy white; spire straight and ending above in a blunt rounded apex. Whorls 7-8, slightly convex, the last occupying rather less than one half of the entire length of the shell. Suture rather oblique and well defined; below it is a broad white band where the layers of shell overlap. Mouth about a quarter of the total length, broadly and regularly pyriform, expanded and rounded below; outer lip prominent in the centre and retreating above and below; inner lip slightly reflected over the short, oblique, and curved pillar. Long. 3·75, diam. 1 mm. (L. 0·14, B. 0·04).

This species is very distinct; its sub-cylindrical shape, blunt apex, and impressed suture readily serve to distinguish it.

One live and one dead specimen from the "Warm area." I have named it after my son, H. Martyn Jordan, F.R.C.S.

EULIMA FRIEELI, n.sp. Pl. XVI, Fig. 6.

Shell slender, of moderate thickness, semi-opaque and glossy. Sculpture, indistinct microscopical lines of growth. Colour opaline white. Spire straight, long, and tapering to a very fine point. Whorls 13-14, quite flat; the last occupying one-third of the entire length. Periphery sharply rounded, but not keeled. Suture linear and nearly straight. Mouth somewhat rhomboidal, twice as long as broad, and forming about one-quarter of the total length, expanded

below where the outer lip projects. Outer lip retreating above and below. Inner lip, a glaze on the body and reflected over the oblique straight pillar below; the body and pillar forming an obtuse angle at their junction. Operculum ear-shaped, median spiral groove, narrow. Long. 7.6, diam. 2.3 mm. (L. 0.30, B. 0.085).

Its nearest ally is *E. intermedia*, Cantraine, from which it may be distinguished by its more slender form, thinner texture, and longer mouth, and by the absence of microscopical spiral lines.

One specimen only. I have pleasure in naming it after Herman Fricke, of Bergen, who informs me that he has taken it at several localities along the Norwegian coast.

ACTEON BROWNI, n.sp. Pl. XVI, Fig. 7.

Shell spindle-shaped, opaque, and somewhat glossy. Sculpture, numerous spiral incised lines, those on the base being much stronger and visible to a sharp eye without the aid of a lens; the spaces between these lines vary in width. Colour ivory white. Spire moderately elongated and gradually tapering to the apex. Whorls 5, but possibly 6, the apex being broken off, moderately rounded, the last forming about two-thirds of the shell. Suture slightly channelled when examined by looking down the spire. Mouth about two-thirds of the length of the shell, acute-angled above. Outer lip thin and unfortunately broken. Inner lip inconspicuous. Pillar short and flexuous. Fold, or plait, winding obliquely down the pillar, and not tooth-like as in *A. tornatilis*. Operculum ear-shaped and marked with transverse lines of growth. Long. 8.12, diam. 3.15 mm. (L. 0.32, B. 0.13).

One live but imperfect specimen from the "Warm area." Station No. 13: 570 fms. Bottom temperature 45.7°.

I have named it after my old and valued friend Mr. Alfred Brown, of Glasgow, author of "The Mollusca of the Firth of Clyde"

Since a figure of *Acteon exilis*, Jeffr., is not to be found in any British conchological work, an illustration is given herewith (Pl. XVI, Fig. 8). I have to express my acknowledgments to Mr. E. A. Smith for permitting this drawing to be made from one of the "Poreupine" specimens now in the British Museum (Natural History).

The original description given by Jeffreys in the Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 1870, appears to be that of an immature specimen. It is described as having three whorls. The shell now illustrated has five whorls, and its dimensions are about double those given by Jeffreys.

The following species are not new to science, but as they do not appear in the list of "Triton" Mollusca I think it best to enumerate them so as to afford information as to the distribution of species. They are all from the "Warm area."

Arca nodulosa, Müll.

Nucula delphinodonta, Migh.

Azinus cycladius, Wood, one valve.

Pandora inequivalvis, var.